

M A N

Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
MANQU'LLER. *n. f.* [man and cpellan, Saxon.] A murderer;
a mankiller; a manlayer.
This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler
spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*
MANSE. *n. f.* [*manſie*, Latin.] A parsonage house.
MANſION. *n. f.* [*manſio*, Latin.]
1. Place of residence; abode; house.
All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within
you, which being defecated from heaven, could not else-
where pick out so sweet a *manſion*. *Sidney.*
A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some
king should build his *manſion*-house by the model of Solo-
mon's palace. *Hooker, b. v.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *manſion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himself does fly? he loves us not. *Shaksp.*
Thy *manſion* wants thee, Adam, rise
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliss, thy seat prepar'd. *Milton.*
A *manſion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryden.*
2. Residence; abode.
These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *manſions* keep. *Denham.*
MANſLAUGHTER. *n. f.* [*man* and *slaughter*.]
1. Murder; destruction of the human species.
The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *man-*
slaughter and hold bawdry. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manſlaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. xi.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without
fault, though without malice.
MANſLA'YER. *n. f.* [*man* and *slay*.] Murderer; one that has
killed another.
Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer*. *Num. xxxv. 6.*
MANſU'ETE. *adj.* [*manſuctus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not fe-
rocious; not wild.
This holds not only in domestick and *manſucte* birds; for
then it might be thought the effect of curation or institu-
tion, but also in the wild. *Ray on Creation.*
MANſUETUDE. *n. f.* [*manſuetudo*, French; *manſuetudo*, Lat.]
Tameſs; gentleneſs.
The angry lion did preſent his paw,
Which by conſent was given to *manſuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*
MANTEL. *n. f.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chim-
ney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally ſigni-
fies a cloak.
From the Italians we may learn how to raiſe fair *mantels*
within the rooms, and how to diſguiſe the ſhafts of chim-
nies. *Watton's Architecture.*
If you break any china on the *mantelſtee* or cabinet, gather
up the fragments. *Swift.*
MANTELE'T. *n. f.* [*mantilet*, French.]
1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouse, made of
pieces of timber lawed into planks, which being about three
inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of
almost six feet: they are generally caſed with tin, and ſet
upon little wheels; ſo that in a ſiege they may be driven be-
fore the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from
the enemy's ſmall-ſhot: there are other *mantelſtees* covered on
the top, whereof the miners make uſe to approach the walls
of a town or caſtle. *Harris.*
MAN'TIGER. *n. f.* [*man* and *tiger*.] A large monkey or ba-
hoon.
Near theſe was placed, by the black prince of Monomo-
tapi's ſide, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mi-
micking *mantiger*. *Arbutn. and Pope.*
MAN'TLE. *n. f.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or gar-
ment thrown over the reſt of the drefs.
We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard,
And ſeize himſelf. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the ſtanding pool.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
The day begins to break, and night is fled, *Shakespeare.*
Whole pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth.
Their actions were covered and diſguiſed with *mantles*,
very uſual in times of diſorder, of religion and juſtice.
Hayward's Edward VI.
The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of
water green ſatin; but the herald's *mantle* is ſtreamed with
gold. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

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Before the heav'n's thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle*, diſt inveſt
The riſing world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formleſs infinite. *Milton.*
By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which the wears. *Sandys.*
Upon looſening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at un-
awares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*
Dan Pope for thy miſfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has weav'd
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours: gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy ſad diſtreſs,
And Venus ſhall the texture bleiſs. *Prius.*
A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders ſlew,
That ſet the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſlew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Adiſon.*
To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke, to cover,
to diſguiſe.
As the morning ſteals upon the night,
Melting the darkneſs, ſo thy riſing ſenties
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reaſon. *Shakespeare's Tempeſt.*
I left them
I th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shakespeare's Tempeſt.*
To MA'NTLE. *v. n.* [The original of the ſignification of this
word is not plain. *Skinner* conſiders it as relative to the ex-
panſion of a *mantle*: as, the *hark* mantleth; ſhe ſpreads her
wings like a *mantle*.]
1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure.
The ſwan with arch'd neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
2. To joy; to revel.
My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliſs, and *mantleth* moſt at eaſe;
Ne thinks of other heav'n, but how it might
Her heart's deſire with moſt contentment pleaſe. *Spenser.*
3. To be expanded; to ſpread luxuriantly.
The pair that clad
Each ſhoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breaſt
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*
The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iv.*
I ſaw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the ſide of you ſmall hill,
Plucking ripe cluſters. *Milton.*
You'll ſometimes meet a ſop, of niceſt tread,
Whoſe *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*
He with the Nais went to dwell,
Leaving the neſtar'd feaſts of Jove;
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow
A trophy to his love. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*
4. To gather any thing on the ſurface; to froth.
There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do cream and *mantle* like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtillneſs entertain;
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakespeare.*
It drinketh froth, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N. 46.*
From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Horace.*
5. To ferment; to be in ſightly agitation.
When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Spark'd with youthful fires; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the ſon. *Smith.*
MA'NTUA. *n. f.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *mantua*, Fr.,
A lady's gown.
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pinn'd awry,
E'er felt ſuch rage, reſentment, and deſpair,
As thou, ſad virgin! for thy raviſh'd hair. *Pope.*
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's
lappets, ruſſes, and *mantuas*. *Swift.*
MA'NTUAMAKER. *n. f.* [*mantua* and *maker*.] One who makes
gowns for women.
By profeſſion a *mantuamaker*: I am employ'd by the moſt
fashionable ladies. *Adiſon's Gleanings.*
MA'NUAL. *adj.* [*manuialis*, Latin; *manuel*, French.]
1. Performed by the hand.
The ſpeculative part of painting, without the aſſiſtance of
manual operation, can never attain to that perfection which
is its object. *Dryden's Duſſyney.*
2. Uſed

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2. Uſed by the hand.
The treaſurer oblig'd himſelf to expiate the injury, to
procure ſome declaration under his majesty's ſign *manual*. *Clarendon.*
MA'NUAL. *n. f.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the
hand.
This *manual* of laws, ſtiled the confefſor's laws, contains
but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*
In thoſe prayers which are recommended to the uſe of the
devout perſons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices
allow'd them in our own language, they would be careful to
have nothing they thought ſcandalous. *Stillingſet.*
MA'NUAL. *adj.* [*manuialis*, Lat.] Belonging to ſpoil; taken
in war. *Diſt.*
MA'NU'BRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A handle:
Though the fucker move eaſily enough up and down in
the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manu-*
brium be taken off, it will require a conſiderable ſtrength to
move it. *Boyle.*
MA'NU'DUCTION. *n. f.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the
hand.
We find no open tract, or conſtant *manuduction*, in this
labyrinth. *Preface to Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evi-
dent from the conſtant ſteadineſs and regularity of their mo-
tion. *Glanville.*
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of ſin, by abuſing
the conſcience with undervaluing perſuaſions concerning the
maligancy and guilt even of the ſouleſt. *South's Sermons.*
MA'NUFACTURE. *n. f.* [*manus* and *facio*, Latin; *manufacture*,
French.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip.
2. Any thing made by art.
Heav'n's pow'r is infinite: earth, air, and ſea,
The *manufacture* maſs the making pow'r obey. *Dryden.*
The peaſants are clothed in a coarſe kind of canvas, the
manufacture of the country. *Adiſon on Italy.*
To MANUFACTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French.] To make
by art and labour; to form by workmanſhip.
MA'NUFACTURER. *n. f.* [*manufacturier*, French; *manufacturus*,
Lat.] A workman; an artiſter.
In the practices of artiſters and the *manufacturers* of va-
rious kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways of
compoſing things for the ſeveral uſes of human life. *Watton.*
To MANUFACTURE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To ſet free; to
diſmiſs from ſlavery.
A conſtant report of a daigier fo eminent run through the
whole caſtle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compaſ-
ſion of certain *manumitted* ſlaves. *Knolly's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
He preſents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumitted*, and matchleſs horſe. *Waller.*
MA'NUMISSION. *n. f.* [*manumission*, Fr. *manumission*, Lat.] The
act of giving liberty to ſlaves.
Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumission* or prefer-
ment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The pileus was ſomewhat like a night-cap, as the ſymbol
of liberty, and therefore given to ſlaves at their *manumission*.
Arbutn. on Coins.
To MANUMIT. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To releaſe from
ſlavery.
Help to *manumit* and releaſe him from thoſe ſervile drudge-
ries to vice, under which thoſe remain who live without
God. *Government of the Tongue.*
Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy ſhav'd ſlavish head. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
MA'NU'ABLE. *adj.* [from *manure*.] Capable of cultivation.
This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every
maſor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
MA'NU'RANCE. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Agriculture; cultivation.
An obſolete word, worthy of revival.
Although there ſhould none of them fall by the ſword, yet
they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from run-
ning abroad, by this hard reſtraint they would quickly de-
vour one another. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To MANURE. *v. a.* [*manuover*, French.]
1. To cultivate by manual labour.
They mock our ſcant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milt.*
2. To dung; to fatten with compoſts.
Fragments of ſhells, reduced by the agitation of the ſea
to powder, are uſed for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*
Revenge her ſlaughter'd citizens,
Or ſhare their fate: the corps of half her ſenate
Manure the fields of Theſſaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Adiſon's Cato.*
MA'NU'RE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands;
dung or compoſt to fatten land.
When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryden.*
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Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is ſandy:
Mortimer's Huſbandry.
MA'NU'REMENT. *n. f.* [from *manure*.] Cultivation; improve-
ment.
The *manurement* of wits is like that of ſoils, where before
the pains of tilling or ſowing, men conſider what the mould
will bear. *Watton on Education.*
MA'NU'RER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a
huſbandman.
MA'NUSCRIPT. *n. f.* [*manuſcript*, Fr. *manuſcriptum*, Latin.] A
book written, not printed.
A collection of rare *manuſcripts*, exquisitely written in Ara-
bick, and fought in the moſt remote parts by the diligence of
Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguist, were upon ſale to the
jeſuits. *Watton.*
Her majesty has perus'd the *manuſcript* of this opera, and
given it her approbation. *Dryden's Dedication to K. Arthur.*
MA'NU. *adj.* comp. *more*, ſuperl. *maſt*. [*manus*, Saxon.]
1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few.
Our enemy, and the deſtroyers of our country, ſlew many
of us. *Judg. xvi. 24.*
When many atoms deſcend in the air, the ſame cauſe which
makes them be many, makes them be light in proportion to
their multitude. *Diſt. by on the Soul.*
The apoſtles never give the leaſt directions to Chriſtians
to appeal to the biſhop of Rome for a determination of the
many differences which, in thoſe times, happened among
them. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
2. Marking number indefinite.
Both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted,
brought bracelets. *Exod. xxxv. 22.*
3. Powerful; with too, and in low language.
They come to vie power and expence with thoſe that are
too high, and too many, for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*
MA'NY. *n. f.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its
frequent uſe, being written with twenty variations: *maneo*,
manego, *manizego*, *manigo*, *manizu*, *manio*, *manu*,
manyeo, *manegoo*, *manizu*, *manize*, *manigo*, *me-*
negeo, *menego*, *menegu*, *menizego*, *menizu*, *menio*,
meniu.]
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people.
After him the ſcalcal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*
O thou fond *many*! with what loud applauſe
Didſt thou beat heav'n with bleſſing Bolingbroke. *Shaksp.*
I had a purpoſe now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Left reſt and lying ſtill might make them look
Too near into my ſtate. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakespeare.*
The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven,
but by no means fit to guide themſelves. *South's Sermons.*
There parting from the king the chiefs divide,
And wheeling Eaſt and Weſt, before their *many* ride. *Dryd.*
He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment
of his life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*
Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find
that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Adiſon's Freholder.*
2. Many, when it is uſed before a ſingular noun, ſeems to be a
ſubſtantive.
Thou art a collop of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake have I ſhed *many* a tear. *Shakespeare.*
He is beſet with enemies, the meanest of which is not
without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice.
L'Eſtrange's Fables.
Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was ſet about with *many* a coſſy ſtone. *Dryden.*
Many a child can have the diſtinct clear ideas of two and
three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*
3. Many is uſed much in compoſition.
MA'NYCO'LOURED. *adj.* [*many* and *colour*.] Having many co-
lours.
Hail *manycoloured* meſſenger, that ne'er
Doſt diſobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shaksp. Tempeſt.*
He hears not me, but on the other ſide
A *manycolour'd* peacock having ſpy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*
The hoary majesty of ſpades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to fight reveal'd,
The reſt his *manycoloured* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*
MA'NYCO'RNED. *adj.* [*many* and *corner*.] Polygonal; having
many corners.
Search thoſe *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*
MA'NYHEADED. *adj.* [*many* and *head*.] Having many heads.
Some of the wiſer ſeeing that a popular licence is indeed
the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſi-
dorus their chief. *Sidney, b. iii.*
The proud Duſſa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beaſt. *Fairy Queen.*
The